REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,422.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1872.

Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 800 Tons, Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th November 1872, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1872.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY 30	Leave Colombo	Dec.
,, Carwar ..... Dec. 1	,, Galle	10
,, Mangalore 2	,, Negapatam	13
,, Cannanore 4	,, Pondicherry	14
,, Tellicherry 4	,, Madras	16
,, Calicut 5	,, Coconada	18
,, Beypore 5	,, Vizagapatam	19
,, Cochin 6	,, Bimlipatam	19
,, Cuppalpore 7	,, Coppalpore	20
,, Alleppy 7	,, False Point	21
,, Tuticorin 8	Arrive CALCUTTA	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,928 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd November, 1872, at noon.

Nov. 1872.		Dec. 1872
Leave BOMBAY 22	Leave BUSHEH	11
Arrive at Fao 24	Arrive at Fao	13
,, Gwadur 27	,, Bushire	15
,, Muscat 29	,, Bahrein	18
,, Linga ..... Dec. 1	,, Linga	Dec. 18
,, Bunder Abbas 1	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga 3	,, Muscat	22
,, Bushire 5	,, Gwadur	24
,, Fao 7	,, Kurrachee	26
,, BUSHEH 8	,, BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	... 3 8
Third Class	... 1 8
Horses	... 4 0
Carriages	... 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	.....	..... £4	With Wines.
,, Suez	32	.....	 8	
,, Port Said	33	.....	 9	
,, Alexandria	35	.....	..... 9 10	
,, Malta	39	.....	 14	
,, Naples	50	.....	 14	Including
,, Leghorn	50	.....	 14	
,, Genoa	50	.....	 14	
,, Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	.....	 14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 2nd January 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Should provide themselves with the following useful requisites from the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

Deck Suits	Rs. 17 0
Overland Suits	27 0
Warm Suits	31 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes	35 0 to 45 0
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to 17 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 22 8
Pyjamas ..... half doz.	16 8 to 18 8
Oxford Shirts ..... half doz.	36 0
White do. ..... ,,	22 8 to 28 0
Printed Cambric ..... ,,	22 8 to 28 0
Best Flannel ..... ,,	49 0
Silk and Wool Shrunk ..... ,,	52 0
Under Vests, Warm ..... ,,	19 0 to 30 4
Merino Pants ..... ,,	30 0
Cotton Socks, Warm ..... per doz.	9 8 to 16 8
Best Merino ,, ... ,,	15 8 to 19 0
Bathing Drawers ..... per pair	2 0
Knitted Cardigan Jackets ..... each	9 8
Warm Gloves ..... per pair	2 4
,, Mitts ..... ,,	1 8
,, Muffle s ..... ,,	2 0
Scarves and Ties ..... each	1 12 to 3 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ..... per doz.	5 0 to 18 0
Travelling Caps and Hats, &c.	3 8 to 7 0
Railway Portmanteaus	23 0 to 28 0
Overland Trunks	0 to 68 0
Solid Leather Rivetted	32 0 to 68 0
Scuttle Linen Bags	4 12 to 5 12
Cash and Courier Bags	6 12 to 9 0
Overland Chairs (Best Birch)	9 8 to 13 8
Travelling Pillows	1 12 to 2 0
Sheets—Best Twilled (washed) ..... per pair	9 8 to 13 8
Pillow Cases	1 8
Rugs, Best Witney ..... each	12 8 to 17 8
Scarlet Blankets ..... ,,	11 0
Rug Straps ..... ,,	2 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ALNWICK CASTLE, from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by me at the risk and expense of the concerned without further intimation.

I shall not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

I have authorized Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. to act as Agents for the Captain and Owners of the ship.

All Orders are to be sent to them for their inspection and countersignature, accompanied by Bills of Lading in the usual manner.

E. YEALLAND,
Master of the Ship Alnwick Castle.

Bombay, 11th November 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 25th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "AUSTRALIA" (5,648 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELTA, (1,618 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain E. N. Edmond, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 30th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET WITH EVERY REQUIREMENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD BY BADHAM & COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The SALE at the China Depository in Meadow Street will be resumed THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, and not on WEDNESDAY as previously announced, at or about 12 o'clock noon, from No. 765.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

SPLENDID RUBY FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No 582 of 1872.

SHA HURRIVULLUBDASS CULLIANDASS...Plaintiff.

vs.

JAVAREE PUNALALL POONAMCHUND and MOOLTANEE TOOLSIDASS KISSONDASS.....Defendants.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of C. P. Cooper, Esq., Acting Master in Equity,

A very valuable Ruby, weighing about 11½ Buttees.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining very valuable and costly English Mahogany, Walnutwood, Ebony, Papermache, Gilt and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, a pair of superb Oil Painting (truly valuable), Garden Fountains, Elkington's test plated richly engraved Glass and Crockeryware, Carriage Horses, &c., at Byculla, next to the Synagogue of the Jews.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are favored to submit to Public Auction, at the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ramtook Sullmon and Co., Byculla, next to the Synagogue of the Jews, the remaining of the valuable and costly household furniture, &c.

SUGDEN'S PATENT GIN.

On TUESDAY next, the 26th day of November, at 3 P.M., by order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, without reserve, all that the sole and exclusive privilege of making, selling and using, and of authorizing others to make, sell, and use in India the abovementioned Machine for Ginning Cotton of all description, which said privilege was granted to Thomas Sugden, of the Firm of King, Sugden and Co., under the provision of Act XV. of 1859, and by him mortgaged to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1872.

P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh, Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern (State), and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

Of numerous testimony to its great utility, the following are here given :—

Extract from Report of Guilford L. Molesworth, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, of 16th September 1872.

"On the Ravee and Cheenab the well-sinking for the Piers has been very successful, a large number of Piers having been sunk 60 and 70 feet below low water level during past cold season. The wells have been sunk chiefly by the use of Bull's Dredger, which appears to have superseded the Sand Pump."

Extract from Notes of Progress on the works of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway by the Officiating Chief Engineer, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 22nd June 1872 :—

"It may be well here to observe that on all these works of ordinary sinking through sand or silt, the use of the sand pumps has been all but entirely superseded by that of "Bull's Dredger," which has proved itself a most excellent tool. In some cases it has permitted as much a 7 feet of descent in a 12' 6" diameter well to be effected in the 24 hours."

Price of each Machine delivered at any nearest Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Capacity.	Inner diameter of Wells for which suitable.	Price.
Of 1 cubic foot	.. 2 feet ... .Rs.	30 0 0
1½ ,,	.. .. 3 ,, ... ,,	60 0 0
2 ,,	.. .. 4 ,, ... ,,	100 0 0
4 ,,	.. .. 5 ,, ... ,,	150 0 0
6 ,,	.. .. 6 ,, ... ,,	200 0 0

Those of one cubic foot capacity are suitable for the smallest size of Irrigation Wells, and will sink them through sand to a depth and in positions hitherto considered impracticable. Those above 2 feet are worked by a steam hoist or crab winch.

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Agent for Mr. Bull's Patents, Lucknow.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL
ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS TUKHTSINGJEE,
THAKORE SAHIB OF BHOWNUGGUR.

THURSDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, 1872.

THE FAVOURITE PLAY OF
GOOLNAR THE CHASTE,
WITH A LAUGHABLE FARCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 6 | Gallery .....Rs. 2
Stalls..... ,, 4 | Pit ..... ,, 1

Tickets to be had of Mr. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR, at No. 6, Hornby Row, and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance commencing at 8-30.

ENGLISH PERFORMANCE.

FRIDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1872,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

ROBBER OF THE RHINE
AND
HUNTING A TURTLE.

Performance commencing at 7-30 P. M.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS
THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUD.

THURSDAY, 21st NOVEMBER 1872,
GOOLAY BUKAVLEE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 6 | Gallery .....Rs. 2
Stalls..... ,, 4 | Pit ..... ,, 1

Tickets to be had of Mr. DADABHOY SORABJEE PATELL at the Victoria Theatre, and at the Theatre on the Night of the Performance.

Doors open at 5 P.M. ; Performance commencing at 6 P.M.

HELLER'S WONDERS,
AT
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SECOND REPRESENTATION,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 21st.

LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SENSATION,
A NATIVE PRODUCTION. A YOUNG MAN IS DISCOVERED IN A GENTLEMAN'S HAT.
SUPERNATURAL VISION.
NECROMANTIC WONDERS.
PIANOFORTE SOLOS.

Reserved Seats at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co. ; Rs. 4 ; Rs. 3 ; Rs. 2.

THIRD PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE LONDON STAR CONCERT COMPANY will NOT APPEAR at the VICTORIA THEATRE THIS EVENING as advertised, in consequence of its being engaged ; but will give one of their CHOICE PROGRAMMES at MORLEY HALL, Colaba, THIS EVENING.

BOMBAY TOWN BAND.

Committee.

Hon. Justice Gibbs. Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Hon. J. K. Bythell. Percy Leith, Esq.
Lestock Reid, Esq. Dr. J. Lumsdain.
G. A. Kittredge, Esq.

The BOMBAY TOWN BAND is to be SUPPORTED by SUBSCRIPTION, the Public is respectfully invited to contribute as liberally as their means will admit.

Further particulars will be published in future Advertisements, meantime Subscriptions will be received by Members of Committee, the Editor of this Paper, or by SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co.

CHABLIS.

	Cash.	Credit.
FINE, of Vintage 1861 ..... per doz.	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 18 0
SUPERIOR, of Vintage 1858 ..... ,,	21 8	24 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind SUBSCRIBERS that their SUBSCRIPTIONS should be RENEWED for 1873 by the end of the current month in order that no interruption may take place in the SUPPLIES.

Messrs. T. V. & Co. take this opportunity of inviting new Subscriptions, and will be happy to forward their Price List giving all particulars upon application.

Bombay, 19th November 1872.

Argand and Argyle
TABLE LAMPS ;
with
Bronzed, or richly cut-glass, pedestals,
a handsome selection just landed, at each
Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 60, 64 and 70.

Girandoles ;
three light, with lustres,
at each
Rs. 50, 54, 56, and 60.

Pendent Hall Lamps ;
at each
Rs. 16-8, 12, 13-8, 15, 27, 30, and 34.

Pendent Argand and Argyle Lamps ;
at each
Rs. 30, 34, 36, 40, 43, 48, 50 and 56.

Kerosine Oil Lamps ;
at each
Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 5, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 33, 36, 43, 45, and 50.

Lanterns
ANCHOR, BULL'S-EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

MESSRS KING, KING & Co. have RECEIVED for SALE from the COLT'S FIREARM COMPANY, for whom they have been APPOINTED AGENTS in INDIA, a CONSIGNMENT of the following PISTOLS :—

Colt's patent Army B-L Revolvers.
Do. New patent B-L House Pistols.
Do. 9-I. Seven-shot Revolvers.
Do. New B-L patent Deringer Pistols.
Do. National B-L do.
Cartridges to fit the above.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH, ENGRAVINGS, AND WORKS OF ART,
PUBLISHED BY
J. McQUEEN & CO., LONDON,
From Pictures and Drawings by the most eminent English Artists.

Priced Catalogues may be had gratis, on application to Messrs. KING, HAMILTON, & Co., Calcutta ; and Messrs. KING & Co., Bombay ; where also a choice selection of these works, now on sale, may be viewed.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THROSTLE SPINNING.

ASHWORTH'S PATENT BOLSTER and DRAG SHELL. Sole Makers, Messrs. EVAN LEIGH, SON and Co., Limited.

25 per cent. extra production and superior Yarn.
The present Frames can be altered.
For Prices of alteration or new Frames apply to the Agents,
Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
20, Samoon's Building, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,
BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, BY VARIOUS STEAMERS,
A FRESH STOCK OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

			Rs.	As.
CIGARS,	No. 1	.....Per 1,000	90	0
Do.	,, 2	..... ,, ,,	60	0
CHEROOTS,	,, 2	Cavite ..... ,, ,,	70	0
CIGARS,	,, 2	do. ..... ,, ,,	70	0

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Mr. NEUBERG, having secured the co-operation of Agents in the Tobacco Districts of established experience in this particular branch, has much pleasure in offering the following Musters, which for quality, price, &c., he submits as unequalled :—

			Rs.	As.
DAWSON'S MUSTER,	No. 1	per 1,000	15	0
Do.	do.	PRIME ,,	18	0
Do.	do.	*selected* ,,	24	0
THOMPSON'S	do.	PRIME ,,	18	0
Do.	do.	*selected* ,,	24	0
Do.	do.	No. 1 ,,	15	0
HAVANNA SHAPE,		,,	16	0
NOBLE'S	do.	PRIME ,,	16	0
BREAKFAST	do.	do. ,,	12	0
MADURA, No. 1, a new Muster, *specially prepared for J. NEUBERG only*...			24	0
Do.	No. 2	do. do. ..	18	0
BLUCHER,	No. 1	do. do. ..	16	0
Do.	No. 2	do. do. ..	14	0

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS,
Of selected Tobacco, specially prepared for J. Neuberg.

		Rs.	As.
No. 1	.....Per 1,000	25	0
No. 2	..... ,, ,,	20	0
No. 3	..... ,, ,,	15	0
MANILLA SHAPE	..... ,, ,,	18	0

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

		Rs.	As.
"INDIANA" CIGARS,	per Box of 250	6	0
Do. do.	per 1,000	22	0
"LONG" CHEROOTS,	per Box of 250	5	0
Do. do.	per 1,000	18	0

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

	Rs.	As.
BABINGTON LUNKAS .....Per 1,000	15	0
BURMAH ..... ,, ,,	13	0
SEDANS ..... ,, ,,	18	0
HAVANNA SHAPE ..... ,, ,,	20	0
LEISURE HOURS ..... ,, ,,	18	0
HALF HOURS ..... ,, ,,	16	0
OFFICE ..... ,, ,,	12	0

LATEST NOVELTY IN INDIA CIGARS.

	Per Box	Rs.	Per 1,000	Rs.
HABANOS, in Boxes of 250	....	Rs. 5	0	18 0
BIJOUX do.	do.	.....	5 6	18 0
REGALIAS do.	do.	.....	4 8	16 0
CORTADOS do.	do.	.....	4 8	16 0
NONPAREIL do.	500	.....	6 0	11 0

TOBACCOS.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCO.

	Rs.	As.
BIRD'S EYE .....in ½ lb. Tins, per Tin	0	12
CUT CAVENDISH ..... ,, ,, ,, ,,	0	12
SMOKING MIXTURE.... ,, ,, ,, ,,	0	12
LATAKIA ..... ,, ,, ,, ,,	0	12
IMPERIAL MIXTURE .. ,, ,, ,, ,,	0	12

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

	Rs.	As.
SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF....per lb.	3	8
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH ..... ,, ,,	2	8
Ditto ditto, AROMATIC FIVER... ,, ,,	2	0
CAVENDISH ..... ,, ,,	1	8
HONEY DEW ..... ,, ,,	1	8

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S VIRGINIA SHAG.....Per ½ lb. Tin, Rs. 3-0.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO THE TRADE AND PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just RETURNED from POONA, and is now prepared to execute all orders for the approaching Season, with her usual TASTE, CARE, and EXPEDITION.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS RECEIVED "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES."

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY
THAT AN ENTIRELY
NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

NOTICES.

KHANDEISH AND NASSICK RELIEF FUND.—SUBSCRIPTION to the above FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).

VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK, ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS, } Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, 13th November 1872.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanatoria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the UNDERSIGNED.
(AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES).

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE,
(Guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality) Rs. 40 per case of 1 Dozen Quarts ; Rs. 42 per case of 2 Dozen Pints.

Laubenheimer	...Rs. 15 per doz. qts.		
Hochheimer	... ,, 24	,,	,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	... ,, 36	,,	,,
CLARETS :—			
St. Estephe Medoc ...	... ... ,,	8-8	,, ,,
Chateau de Frandes ...	... ... ,,	12	,, ,,
Vray Canon ...	... ... ,,	16	,, ,,
VERMOUTH :—			
At Rs. 10, 12, and 20 per dozen, quarts.			
BRANDY :—			
Tricoche & Co., 1866 ...	... ... ,,	16	,, ,,
Ditto 1865 ...	... ... ,,	18	,, ,,
G. Martineau ...	... ... ,,	18	,, ,,
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s ...	... ... ,,	18	,, ,,
H. and C. Balaresque ...	... ... ,,	20	,, ,,
Jules Robin & Co.'s P. quality	... ,,	22	,, ,,
Ditto ditto P.	,, ... ,,	24	,, ,,
BEER :—			
Norway Pale Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen.	,,	5 per doz. qts.	
ITALIAN WINES :—			
Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	,,	12 per doz. qts.	
Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still)	... ,,	12	,, ,,
Bracketto	... ... ,,	12	,, ,,
Passito Forzato	... ... ,,	12	,, ,,
Moscato Bianco	... ... ,,	12	,, ,,
Barolo ... ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET closed.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value P sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,00,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
32,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	715
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	230
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	260
60,000	281/	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ni.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 ni.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	101
15,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21¤3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	10¤1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19¤5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	235

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,430
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	124
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	845
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	435

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	2,220
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,080
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	290
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	7,000
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	2,425
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	475
200	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	920
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,130
500	1,880	all	80 *	Colaba Press Co	6,400
250	9,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	8,250
200	2,000	1,500	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	980
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,325
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	900
200	400	350	225 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
100	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	210
40	850	750	100 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	535
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nill	Timmovelly Press Co	575
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co	1,700
600	1,250	all	50p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,135
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,550
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	870
400	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,270
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	1,975
9,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,060
900	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	925
800	2,500	all	100p.c.	Oriental	2,700
600	2,500	2,400	216p.c.	Royal	2,050
500	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	875

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,160xd.
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155xd.
1,000	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics P'd'ge Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 p.c.	Treacher & Co	395
8,000	250	all		Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Bank	4 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/2d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9-16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½ to 99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110¼ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	103 to 103¾
Four per cent	101¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1868-67	103¾
5 years' Debenture Loans	109¾
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years 'do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.89	
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 120.	

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 16th November 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,660	0	0
Merchandize	56,857	0	0
Electric Telegraph	439	0	0
Total Rs.	101,356	0	0
Corresponding week in November 1871. Open 326½ Miles.			
Coaching	31,677	0	0
Merchandize	42,499	0	0
Earth Trains	596	0	0
Electric Telegraph	508	0	0
Total Rs.	75,280	0	0
Increase	26,076	0	0

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£1 15s. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 15s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
Ven'ce		£2 15s.
Trieste		£3.
Liverpool		£2 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
Havre		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Phlox (s)	Baker	Cutch, Nov. 17.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, Nov. 6.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Delta, to China, &c.
Ship Bushire Merchant, to Juddah, Hodeida, and Aden.

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALLEE, 20th November, 12-50 P.M.—H. M. S. Glasgow sailed for Colombo this morning.

TRINCOMALLEE, 20th November, 12-50 P.M.—H. M. S. Daphne sailed for Seychelles yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rigs (s), 10 chests M. opium, Owen and Okel; 60 bales cotton, M. A. Ebramjee; 29 bales cotton, Manecok Bhagoobhoy; 4 bales cotton, F. Freebrough.

Australia (s), 2 bales hemp and 2 bales coir yarn, Geerdhurdass Dewjee.

Tiverton, 15 bales cotton, Vussanjee Tuljeez.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 26 cases gum, Forbes & Co.; 54 packages munjeet, Megjee Jeewan; 4 bundles and 213 piccos E. teeth, Suckoor Puttabhoy; 54 cases mother o' pearl shells, Goolamally Sucboo; 7 bales hides and skins, and 1 package indigo, A. Tait; 7 bundles E. teeth, Manore Hurrukchund.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 300 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe & Co.

Australia (s), 35 bags coffee, A. Tait.

FOR ODESSA.

India (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta (s), 30 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—20TH NOVEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 19th November, 7-8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 22 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th November, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 43 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 19th November, 6-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 32 minutes.

Via Turkey, 19th November, 10-3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th November, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 8 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 20th November, 12-17 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 20th November, 5-50 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 17 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th November is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 2	0 6
,, Galle	10 55	1 28
,, Kurrachee	1 12	0 6
,, Madras	3 1	0 4

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th November, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 20th November, 12-10 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 19th November, 10-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persa; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 20.

Drage, Captain, 52nd Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Bingram, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Singapore.
Rybot, Lieutenant-Colonel, late Royal Artillery, on retirement, from Almorah.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 20.

Brown, Lieutenant, Royal Bengal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.
Gore, Lieutenant, Royal Bengal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.
Scott, Lieutenant, Royal Bengal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.
Carnagy, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Poona.
McCausland, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deesa.
Cameron, Lieutenant, Royal Bengal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.
Lloyd, Lieutenant, Royal Bengal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.
Hinde, Lieutenant, 21st N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Bryant, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Ogilvie, Surgeon, Medical Staff, from leave, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 19th November, 1872.

Under instructions from Army [Head-quarters His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will see the whole of the Troops at Poona in drill order on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 6 A. M.

Batteries and Regiments will attend as strong as possible.

To be drawn up in line of quarter columns on the Race course facing the Grand Stand.

Cavalry Brigade.

3rd Hussars.—Brig. Col. Vyse, 3rd Hussars, Brig. Maj. Capt. Luck, 15th Hussars.

Royal Artillery.

F-9th E-18th, F-18th.—Commanding Col. Sealy, Brig. Maj. Capt. Battiscombe.

1st Infantry Brigade.

56th Foot, 83rd Foot, 68th Light Infantry.—Brig. Col. Kirby, 68th Light Infantry, Brig. Maj. Capt. James, Staff Corps.

2nd Infantry Brigade.

1st Grenadiers N. I., 8th Regt. N. I., 2nd Grenadiers N. I.—Brigr. Col. Barrow, 2nd Grenadiers N. I., Brig. Maj. Maj. Fellows, 8th Regt. N. I.

3rd Infantry Brigade.

11th Regt. N. I., 14th Regt. N. I., 28th Regt. N. I., and 4th Rifles N. I.—Brig. Col. Wood, 4th Rifles N. I., Brig. Maj. Maj. Wardrop, Staff Corps.

The 1st Regt. Light Cavalry will form on the Right of the Native Infantry, but they will "march past" with their Brig.

Brig. Majors and markers of Corps and Battalions to be on the ground at 5-30. Troops to be in position at 5-30 A. M.

Bands to be massed according to Brigades.

Field States to be sent direct to the Assistant Adjt. Genl. P. D. A., by 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 21st instant.

With reference to Division Order No. 496 of yesterday's date Field States of the Cav. Brig. and 3rd Infantry Brig. will be sent direct to the Asst. Adjt. Genl. P. D. A., at 2 P.M. to-morrow, the 20th instant.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters the following orders for Field movements to take effect after the departure of the Viceroy, are published:—

The Troops will move out of Camp on the morning of (date will be named hereafter) to ground near Harrupeur, on the Sholapore road, which will be pointed out by the Quarter Master General's Department, the evening before.

The Troops will arrive at their positions at 4-30 A.M.

All ranks to be served out the evening before with one day's cooked provisions to be carried in the haversacks. Water bottles will also be carried. Officers are permitted to carry haversacks.

Officers Commanding British Troops will see that their men get a cup of coffee before they start.

Each Corps will assemble at the alarm posts of their respective Brigades, and move off at whatever time may be ascertained to be proper by the Brigadiers.

No bands or bugling will be allowed to sound.

One Division of the Poona Army Corps for Field movements.

Head Quarters Staff.

Commanding-in-Chief.—His Excellency Lieut. Genl. the Hon. Sir A. A. Spencer, K. C. B.

Aides-de-Camp.

Capt. A. G. Spencer, 59th Foot, Lieut. C. F. H. Spencer, 48th Foot.

Adjutant General.

Brigr. Genl. Aitchison, Staff Corps.

Dep. Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. Bray, 90th Foot.

Asst. Adjt. General.

Lieut. Col. Carnegy, Staff Corps.

Quarter Master General.

Lieut. Col. Shewell, Staff Corps.

Asst. Quarter Master General.

Col. Burrows, Staff Corps.

Commanding Royal Artillery.

Col. Sealy, Royal Artillery.

1ST DIVISION.

Divisional Commander—Commanding Infantry, Maj. Genl. J. T. Grant, C. B.

Divisional Staff.

Asst. Adjt. Genl.—Lieut.-Col. Warden, Staff Corps.
Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Maj. Hogg, Staff Corps.
Aide-de-Camp.—Capt. Du Vernent, 56th Foot.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff.

Brigr. Col. Vyse, 3rd Hussars, Aide-de Camp.—Lieut. Elliott, 1st Lt. Cavalry. Brig. Maj.—Capt. Luck, 15th Hussars.

Alarm Post. { 3rd King's Own Hussars. 1st Light Cavalry. Their private parades.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff.

Brigr.—Col. Kirby, 68th Foot.
Aide-de-Camp—Lt. Spencer, 68th Foot.
Brig. Maj.—Capt. James, Staff Corps, 83rd Foot.
2nd Grenadier N. I.
11th Regt. N. I.
On right of cantonment road leading to Sholapore near the bridge.—Alarm post.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff.

Brigr.—Col. Barrow, 2nd Grenadier N. I.
Aide-de-Camp—Capt. Ryves, 2nd N. I.
Brigr. Maj.—Maj. Fellows, 8th Regt N. I.
68th Light Infantry.
1st Grenadier N. I.
28th Regt. N. I.
On left of cantonment road leading to Sholapore near the bridge.—Alarm post.

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff.

Brigr.—Col. Wood, 4th Rifles N. I.
Aide-de-Camp.—Maj. Goyer, 21st Regt. N. I.
Brig. Maj.—Maj. Wardrop, Staff Corps.
56th Foot.
8th Regt. N. I.
14th Regt. N. I.
4th Regt. N. I.
In rear of Officers Lines of the 56th Foot.—Alarm post.

N. B.—The Field Artillery will be attached to Brigades hereafter.

Roy. Arty.—Alarm post.
Their private parades, alarm post.

The Troops will move to the rendezvous in the following order' viz:—

The Cavy. Brig. with 2 guns Royal Artillery will move off in advance of the Infantry.

The 1st Regt. Light Cavy. finding their own way independently.

The 2nd In. Brig. leading by Sholapore road.

The 1st In. Brig. to follow the 2nd at 200 yards interval by Sholapore road.

3rd In. Brig. direct from their alarm post.

Artillery in rear of the Infantry along the Sholapore road.

The position of the different Brigades will be taken as quietly as possible and the men allowed to lie down till daybreak, the necessary precautions being taken against surprise.

The Cavalry Brigade will take the out-post duties.

Field Batteries will be formed in rear of the Infantry Division and will join their respective Brigades at daybreak.

The Maj. Genl. will take the annual inspection of the E-18th R A. at Kirkee, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, as follows:—

At 6 A.M. parade in complete marching order—afterwards drill under junior officers, to be followed by inspection of hospital, horse infirmary and patchetty books, Quarter-master Sergeants store, scaled pattern and recreation rooms.

At 4-31 P. M. foot parade for inspection of clothing, carbine, drill, and sword exercise (complaints).

At 6 A. M. on Thursday, officers, non-commissioned officers and drivers at riding drill, carriages run out for inspection, remounts purchased, since last inspection officers' chargers and cast horses, horse lines and line gear (picots, laid out), saddlery and harness laid out, school theoretical examination of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, barracks, kits, saddlery and harness laid out, afterwards breakfast.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.	At 3 P.M.
Tuesday Dec. 3	Tuesday Jan. 1
,, ,, 17	1873
,, Dec. 31	

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON At 3 P.M.

Saturday ..... Dec. 6

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday ..... Nov. 22 Friday ..... Dec. 20
,, ... Dec. 6

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday ..... Nov. 29 Friday ..... Dec. 13

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

LOWIS—November 15th, at Dinajpore, the wife of E. E. Lowis, Esq., C.S., of a son.

LEMAN—November 9th, at Masulipatam, the wife of G. D. Leman, Esq., C. S., of a son.

RICKETTS—November 11th, at Cadambadi, Negapatam, the wife of E. G. Ricketts, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ALLEN—MASSON—November, 8th, at Darjeeling, by the Rev. W. Macfarlane, Lieutenant H. W. Allen, H. M.'s 107th Regiment, to Margaret Jessie, daughter of Captain James Masson.

DEATH.

MARTIN—November 17th, at Calcutta, of cholera, Richard L. Martin, Esq., Inspector of Schools.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1872.

SINCE the days of Warren Hastings no incident has occurred to make the people feel the oneness of the British Government of this country as the present visit of the Viceroy to Bombay. The division of the country into local Governments, ruled by local councils, has given as it were a separate if not an independent existence to each government, and the people have to a considerable extent felt themselves localized under their respective Governors. Local or provincial subjects have not only proved more attractive than subjects of an imperial character, but the attention which has been given to these subjects in the respective provinces has dwarfed the minds of men and circumscribed their view. We have lived long enough in India to remember the provincial feeling of the European army of the East India Company; how the soldier of one presidency complacently regarded the army of his own presidency as vastly superior to that of another presidency, and we are not sure that this provincial feeling has quite died out even yet. Year after year has gone by producing important, we will not say radical, changes in the Government of this country. Several minor governments have been formed, and Bengal has been cut adrift from the skirts of the Supreme Government and placed under its own Lieutenant-Governor, while the Supreme Government has taken to itself a more distinctly imperial character than it possessed a dozen years ago. And still with all these changes it was difficult to realize that the provincials possessed any Government except their own. The subordinate provinces maintained their own Governors and local councils; followed their local instincts, and grew fat on their local prejudices. The play of sham sovereignty was exhibited in every Presidency and in every province where a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor ruled, and the people recognised the head of the so-called *administration* as their Governor *de facto* and paid homage accordingly. That there was a real head of the Government of India was perhaps known, but the fact was so faintly realized as to exercise little or no influence upon the minds of the provincials, with one notable exception, viz., that of Bengal. The people of Bengal knew not only of the existence of the Viceroy, but have always laid claim to him as their own Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was the "Chota Bap" of the people of Bengal, and the Viceroy their "Burra Bap." And has it not frequently appeared that this claim of kinship has been unduly recognized? It is far from our wish to write now in any provincial spirit; the presence of the Viceroy in our midst necessarily gives breadth to our view and elasticity to our tone, but it is part of the history of the Government of India that India has to all the Viceroys and their councils been limited to Bengal. If to govern a country aright is to know something about the country, then the presidencies and provinces distant from Calcutta have been but partially known to what has been called the Government of India, and it is not difficult to understand how great and serious errors have been committed in matters of a general or imperial as well as of a local character. The Viceregal legislature, the Viceregal administration, its office and surroundings have always borne the image of what has been persistently called the metropolis of British India. What London is to the cockney that has Calcutta been to the Viceregal Government. We do not cast this as a reproach upon that Government, for doubtless it was not so much the deliberate error of our Viceroys that made the country of the Ganges to represent British India, as it was the Bengal provincialism which would not see any good thing out of Gallilee.

The day of provincialism is passed. Steamships, railways, and telegraphs have opened the eyes and enlarged the minds of the Government of this country, and we thank Lord Northbrook most heartily for inaugurating a much-desired change. We thank his Lordship for having established the Council of the Supreme Government in this city if only for a single day. In this one historical fact we are pleased to recognize a remarkable occurrence which cannot be the last of its kind. We pass by the gorgeous scene of the investiture of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and Sir John Strachey with the exalted order of the Star of India; we disregard the great levee, and the grand durbar with its disappointing speech, these were doubtless important occurrences in this city; but we cling with approbation and ponder with satisfaction on the sitting of the Viceregal Council in Bombay. It is the first occurrence of its kind, and, we repeat, it cannot be the last. It matters not whether at the meeting of that Council business of the most routine character was transacted, or no business at all. The Council met in this city, and Lord Northbrook has himself pointed out that Sir Philip Wodehouse was entitled to a prominent place in that Council in his capacity of Governor of Bombay.

Doubtless the great business in which the Viceroy has been engaged in Bombay was with the Rajahs and Chiefs who were specially invited to be present at a great ceremony, and the wants and necessities of this presidency may not have forced themselves upon the head of the Government. The Viceregal visit is too short to make more than a passing impression upon His Excellency. The Bench of Justices and the Chamber of Commerce had the honour of sending a deputation to Lord Northbrook. The address of the Bench was almost purely congratulatory, and the little that it contained about municipal government was of the vaguest character. We missed in that address all allusion to the spirited resolution of the Bench which condemned the new Municipal Bill. We do not suppose that His Lordship would have noticed the matter in his reply to the deputation, but the opportunity of making an impression was lost. The Chamber of Commerce came forward in a more business-like spirit than the Bench, and detailed the harbour and railway necessities of the Presidency with sufficient minuteness while avoiding being tedious. We could have wished that the present visit of the Viceroy had been sufficiently prolonged to make his Lordship quite familiar with the most important of our local necessities. There is nothing like the eye and the ear for gauging the dimensions, colour, form and shape of all public questions; especially to a ruler who comes fresh upon the field divested of local prejudices and unaffected with local blindness. It is not only such questions as the Bench of Justices and the Chamber of Commerce could submit to the Viceroy, that required to be set before His Excellency; other great State questions, such as public instruction, irrigation and household water-supply, land revenue, mofussil Municipalities, public health, harbour works, agriculture, trade, were not less worthy of attention. It so happened that during the Viceroy's visit men who were thoroughly acquainted with every subject were at hand to be consulted, but hardly any of them were so, and the opportunity of knowing a very great deal about the presidency was such as can only occur during the sojourn of the head of the Government in our midst. But we should not expect too much from a first visit. The ice has been broken and the Rubicon has been passed. Henceforward the fact will be realized that the Supreme Council can meet in a *minor* presidency, that the Viceroy can make a personal inspection of the provinces under his rule, and can come face to face with the chief of those who exercise rule in the far-off and hitherto neglected presidencies. Visits like the one we are now considering are calculated to draw us all out of our provincialism and make us feel ourselves to be the subjects of the Queen in a higher sense than could be the case while we lived only under a local Governor, ourselves and our provinces unknown and uncared for by the direct representative of Her Majesty.

It may be true that Lord Northbrook's journey through the Bombay Presidency is only what might be expected from the times in which we live and the travelling facilities which the country affords. But we owe it to His Lordship that of his own choice he established a precedent in the Government of this country which was urgently required. Five years spent in personal observation all over this large Peninsula will make Lord Northbrook after his retirement from office better acquainted with the country which he was sent to govern than any previous Governor-General of India, not excluding Lord Lawrence and Viscount Hardinge We will not say a word about the private welcomes which Lord Northbrook has received in this city, but the expression of general satisfaction and genuine loyalty which has been manifested everywhere and amongst all classes is plain to every observer. Will not these feelings be a satisfaction to his Lordship, and will they not awaken a new and growing sympathy for the people of the distant presidencies? We feel assured that they will. Bombay has received Lord Northbrook with pride and pleasure, and parts from him with a lingering reluctance to bid him farewell.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S somewhat disappointing speech at the Durbar yesterday, and the indications which it afforded of doubtful inspiration in regard to the political department, induces us to return to the subject of the evil results of allowing a so-called British administration to be worked by native subordinates, a subject which we opened up yesterday, and which we may now consider in its three manifestations, viz., on the superintending officer himself, on the responsible officers under him, and on the people of the district. In the first place it is matter of common notoriety that the ordinary native lives in an atmosphere of intrigue. The unhappy system of native marriage, the custom of partition among brethren, the grinding usury of the moneylenders, and the strong attachment of the ryots to their landed property, are the causes of continual dispute and ill-feeling among all classes. Among the higher ranks and even in many of the lower castes, injury or supposed injury to reputation is also the occasion of piquant and deep enmities. Raised in this rankling society, the native subordinate servant of Government has his acquaintance with the darker side of human nature much enlarged by the business of the Cutcherry. Here he sees all these disputes waged in pitched battles, where the ill-understood law adds a new element of interest to the game. He hears every day a vast amount of evidence given in which he detects much cunning falsehood or colouring of facts. He may even learn a few tricks of procedure and pleading which the uninitiated cannot acquire. He, an amused observer, can watch men and women with their disguises thrown off under the influence of spite, passion and revenge, and thus has a bird's eye view of all the weaknesses of human character. He sees, too, how profoundly ignorant of the craft of intrigue many British officers are, and how great is their want of knowledge of the language and customs of the people. He has excellent opportunity of studying the weakness of his superior: he can discern vanity, self-will, rashness, hasty judgment, the habit of carrying private bitterness into public life, the shrinking from responsibility, and all the other vices that sometimes afflict the official soul. He soon learns how far his master is capable of forming a true opinion upon facts and how far his intellect is usually warped by rumour, prejudice and personal inclinations, dislikes and humours.

While every British officer from the beginning to the end of his service is exposed more or less to the constant companionship of natives so accurately informed of all that goes on, whether in the world without or in the recesses of the official mind, the system of our administration has so many and excellent checks, that as a rule, officers of no more than average perceptions are safe from improper bias and do their work in a creditable and acceptable way. The principal check is doubtless that of appeal, and the next is that afforded by public opinion and the voice of the press. To control hasty judgment every Collector or Magistrate has his accomplished European Assistants, while these Assistants, being younger men, are still more under the control of his experience. Being generally men of honour, the judgment of one man assists that of another, and being all trained in the same set of British principles, they seldom give occasion to public scandal.

If however the Collector, Judge, Resident, or Political Agent, as the case may be, rejects their counsel and will have none of their reproof, if he surrounds himself with a coterie of native advisers in their stead, what is the result? He has placed himself in the midst of men who will have no mercy on his failings but will probably use them for their own private aims, laughing at him all the while as the fox laughed when a nobler animal by vulpine advice cooled his tail in the freezing water, until he had to leave it in the ice. The nobler being is in danger of being led into indiscretion, of committing some injustice or error of judgment. No sooner does the nemesis appear in the shape of a wigging or complaint, or of secret remorse, than the harpies change the tenor of his thoughts by insinuating that it is the result of some other official's wicked behaviour. In this manner, they contrive to sow the seeds of mistrust: and once successful, they are encouraged to attempt the exploit again. The prime object is to set up the bristles of the great man against every independent European officer: and when they have converted him into a fretful porcupine, it is easy for them to discharge his quills right and left, at whatever expense to the skin of his reputation. If a public scandal is thus effected, the myrmidons are delighted, and with some reason, as they point at it to shew off their own power wherever intriguing people do meet. Having thus cut off the great man from all proper advice, they supply him well with rumours and false suggestions, until they have made him of so suspicious a temper that his understanding becomes warped and his temper soured. After this, anything is easy, except to restore public confidence.

The effect of this change in character upon the subordinate officers may easily be imagined. Constantly misrepresented or believing themselves misrepresented, there is a danger of their leader's example extending to themselves. The old friendly subordination becomes unfriendly dislike, even if the good sense of the less tempted men does not break down under insult or coldness into something worse. There is a waste of intellectual power in watching the devious ways of the native colleagues; and it is not very expedient that our British officers should become very learned in such lore, though under the circumstances it may be necessitated.

The third ev

some dark faces and gold-braided red coats were clearly discernible, whirled up the main avenue, and in another second was under the portico. The two magnates were received by Sir Albert Sassoon, and when they proceeded upstairs they were introduced to Lady Sassoon. The band now got its notes in order, and when the music for the first quadrille was heard commencing His Excellency gave her Ladyship his arm and opened the ball. Throughout the evening he had several dances. The number of people who wished to dance was so immense, that jostling, skirt-tearing and, intense heat soon became characteristics of the evening; but this did not abate the zeal of the dancers, for the music was charming, the ladies were more so, the company was good (were not Generals, Political Agents, and high service officers everywhere at one's elbow?) and the lights and the furnishings and the whole of the surrounding circumstances were gaiety-inspiring in the extreme. In the corridors, the Maharajah of Travancore, Sir Salar Jung, the boy Rajah of Kholapore, the Maharajah of Rewah, with their highly-dressed retainers, moved about and looked at the dancers, or, which on the whole seemed to them the more agreeable process, reclined on couches and salaamed and talked. At twelve o'clock the band's few notes of the "Roast Beef of Old England" intimated that the time had come for supper, and in a short time upwards of 1,500 people had gone downstairs and filed into a magnificent pavilion, where an unlimited supply of good things prevailed. His Excellency the Viceroy escorted Lady Sassoon, and occupied the seat of honour under banners and scrolls of "Welcome." The scene in the supper room—so many people, dishes, lights, and ornamentation—was one to be remembered. No speeches were made, and when dancing was resumed Lord Northbrook and Sir Philip Wodehouse took their departure quietly. Now, these are but a few of the facts which the historian must weave into the narrative we have alluded to; but even with the assistance of a sanguine fancy, we are sure that he could never be able to picture unto life the gaiety and success that attended Sir Albert Sassoon's ball in honour of the Governor-General of India.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S DURBAR.

His Excellency the present Governor-General has introduced Bombay to several ceremonies to which she has hitherto been a stranger. One of these was the grand investiture spectacle of Saturday, and another is the Durbar which was held on the Esplanade yesterday afternoon. For some reason or another which it is difficult to conceive, considering Bombay's important position in the Indian Empire, she never had a durbar held within her precincts until yesterday. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that while natives have indulged in extravagant anticipations of a ceremony which is after their own heart, Europeans also have entertained considerable curiosity regarding it. It was supposed that if the investiture ceremony was grand, the Durbar, with Chiefs resplendent with jewels and purple and fine gold, would be more so. Native gentlemen, however, may have found the ceremony all that they desired, but we are afraid that their English friends were a little disappointed, for after all, a durbar is tame—tiresome, in fact,—and it must be especially so when it follows close at the heels of a beautiful and imposing spectacle like that which was witnessed within the Oval on Saturday. Yes—we are bound to confess that novel as it was, yesterday's Durbar was very "slow" and not particularly instructive. Of course, people saw "some kings,' and chiefs, sirdars, and such small deer, and had opportunities for miscroscopically criticising the different obeisances of differing natives and inquiring into that grace which people at home delight in choosing to regard as characteristic of Orientals, but even this study, when extended over nearly four hours, becomes irksome. It was remarked as strange, that Scindia, Travancore, Rewah, nor Sir Salar Jung was present, especially when it has always been understood that all the Chiefs and Rajahs in Bombay came to meet Lord Northbrook, and that a better place for this meeting could not have been had than this durbar; but the programme merely stated that the durbar was for the Chiefs and Rajahs of the Bombay Presidency, and this doubtless was the reason why Scindia and the others stayed away either because they did not choose to come or because they were not invited.

The Durbar Tent looked much the same as it did on Saturday. There were the same peculiarities of costume of the different parties assembled; there was no absence of the beauty which Bombay has drawn from all corners during the last few days—one, indeed, wonders where all the pretty ladies have been hiding themselves before they chose to come out in a lks and gossamers to bask in the Viceregal sun; there was the same dais with the exception that the escutcheons of the order of the Star of India were no longer on the two front pillars, and that the gold chair was stripped of its pale blue covering and stood simply in its native beauty of gilt and crimson; and there were only a few changes in the tent plan which are worth noticing. The south entrance which the Viceroy used on Saturday in coming from the Chapter tents was closed up, and a shamyana was extended from it, which accommodated native military officers and some Parsee ladies, whose silk robes looked charming. The dais stood before this erection instead of facing it, and the road leading towards it came from the north end instead of from the south. Sitting in the European gallery, which fronts the new Secretariat, and looking to the left, a large area was to be seen covered with canvas, and upwards of a thousand ladies and gentlemen seated in it. The main road to the Governor-General's platform (which lay through this dense mass of people) was lined with native chiefs and sirdars, and covered with the orthodox scarlet cloth, which, if the Viceroy has many such tiresome "tamashas" to go through, must sooner or later affect him as red rags do bulls. Everybody was requested to be seated by two o'clock, and everybody accordingly had the pleasure of hearing for an hour gun after gun banging out salutes to Chiefs as they arrived. If the attention of the spectators had had no alternative but to be confined to analysing the different amounts of noise required for separate Rajahs, the result might have been serious to their auricular tympanums as well as damaging to the clearness of their powers of comprehension, but fortunately the dresses of the arrivals afforded a mental diversion which almost made the ear-splitting battery forgotten. Here comes His Highness Gumbheersingjee, Rajah of Rajpeepla, and he helps to make a very pretty bit of colour as he and his attendants proceed to their seats past the staff officers and political gentlemen, who in scarlet and gold, or blue and gold, range down from the dais on its left-hand side. His dress was green and gold; a chain of diamonds, or what appeared to be so, though we have no doubt whatever that they were real, was suspended from his neck; a large diamond star sparkled on his breast; and from his bejewelled puggree there hung what appeared to be an inverted shuttlecock of pearls. He is conducted to his seat, and room is made for the next Rajah to walk up. And here he is—His Highness Raj Shree Mansingjee, Raj Saheb of Drangdra. A black velvet and gold suit is his fancy, and the gold tissue on his puggaree, which slopes upwards like a Gruyere cheese, looks well as the red cloth shines through it. He wears a lovely shawl, wrought in gold, and draws it well about his shoulders, and sits down, and then waits for the next gentleman who has to come up the middle. And here he is—His Highness Ramulshree Tukhutsingjee, Thakore Sahab of Bhownuggur, who wears a glittering puggree, from which a large light green sapphire drops almost over his nose, and a doublet of white cloth which is encircled by a red cloth belt covered with diamonds; he sports large cuffs, at the butt end of which are bracelets of gold; and he also wears one of the inverted pearl shuttlecocks as well as pendents of precious stones upon his breast. Who is this that comes now, his chest glittering with a mass of diamonds like a polished breastplate? Oh, this is His Highness Jam Shree Vibhajee, Jam of Nowanuggur, the gentleman who never leaves his own country, and is satisfied to retire within his own little cosmos and see nobody and be seen by nobody just because his father before him did so. He looks just as well as the Chiefs who are in the habit of travelling beyond their own dominions, and after he has arranged his cloth of gold petticoat previous to his sitting down, we shall leave him and look at the next comer. This is His Highness Mohubut Khanjee, K.C.S., LL., Nawab of Joonaghur, accompanied by his son, Bapoo Meea., His stout frame is almost covered by black velvet upon which designs like the spirals in a Cashmere shawl are wrought in gold, but with the exception of his Star of India, which he wears on his right breast, and a pretty puggree, he has nothing calling for remark. So on we go to the next arrival. This is no less than the Rao of Kutch—let us give him his full title if it will increase his importance—His Highness Maharao Shree Mirza Rajay Pragmuljee, G.C.S.I. The lower part of his dress—say, his kilt—is a rich dark purple, and his jerkin, which is scarlet, is ornamented with the pale ribbon of the order to which he belongs, and the Star of India. His puggree is puce-coloured, with strips of gold serpentining round it. He wears a girdle, sticking out of which the diamond hilts of daggers are observable. He has eight attendants, all beautifully dressed. But this is enough about him. Who comes now led by the hand, stepping well out, and sending a pair of glistening eyes, first to the dais, then to the European audience, then round about? Why, this little fellow is the descendant of Sivajee, and is the same interesting and intelligent looking little boy whom we noticed the other morning standing at a window of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's saloon making "faces," through a large magnifying glass, at a special company of coolies, servants, and buggywallahs, who were charmed and delighted with the sweet simplicity of the great little man. He is magnificently dressed—there is no mistake about that, for the ladies unanimously agree upon the point. His coat and trowsers are made of bright green cloth fringed with heavy silver braiding. He wears a heavy many-rowed necklace of pearls that a wish——no, we shall scorn to envy its possessor, but shall merely say that a thousand oysters must have had their peaceful homes violated before it took existence; heavy diamond ear-rings and a gold clothed puggaree which sustains a plume of pearls and a bunch of the same that dangles by the side of his head. Other Chiefs there are, but we cannot stay to recount their particular ornaments. Simply let the reader imagine a cluster of green and gold dresses, black and gold dresses, puggarees with huge emeralds or sapphires in the front of them or bunches of pearls hanging at their sides, gold and jewelled-hilted swords, diamond rings, pearl necklaces, ruby pendents, emerald, or diamond earrings; and let him pick out any one of these things and place it upon any particular Chief whose name takes his fancy, and he will have as good a general idea as he need care to possess of the appearance of the great natives who attended the Durbar. Two scarlet-dressed servants, each bearing the gilt-looking article which we once assumed to compare to fasces, but which we have been told by a good authority would more properly be designated by the name "chowbs," now—that is, nearly three o'clock—walk up the pathway, and take their stand behind the Viceroy's chair, where they are supported right and left by a couple of powerful-looking choprdars. This manœuvre plainly meant that the Viceroy was coming, and eyes were hungringly cast towards the entrance to the tent. There go guns! there goes the band playing "God save the Queen!" and here comes, amid the rustle of dresses peculiar to the rising of a European gathering of ladies and gentlemen, the Viceroy, preceded and follwed by his staff, and accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The Viceroy stands a few seconds upon the dais, looking round as if he is balancing the question whether he should bow to the upraised multitude or resign himself to admiration of the pretty, spectacle before him; and then—he sits down with Sir Philip Wodehouse on his left. Now commences business. The Chiefs are presented to His Excellency, and they bow and he bows, his obeisances becoming decidedly less energetic before the hundred odd presentations are over. All the Chiefs give presents, which are secured by the vigilant Babu Gris Chunder Dass who manages the toschakhana business, and pounces upon those gift-givers who seem more than half inclined to take their presents back again. After this the presentees are once more called up, some to receive pearl necklaces, some dresses of honour, and some pearl puggaree ornaments, as presents from His Excellency the Viceroy. This is a very wearisome business to Europeans, to whom it was a mercy that some of the native gentlemen sidled away from His Excellency after they had been presented, that others backed like lobsters, that some stumbled and looked foolish, that the military gentleman who called out a few of the names announced the Chief of Futt for Jutt, that Mono Rughoonath Dhumdhuray, a very polite old Brahman, insisted upon salaaming to the Europeans as well as to the Viceroy, that the Chief of Dhrole has a very long nose—one which would have delighted Napoleon, whose maxim was, "Let me have about me long nosed men"—and that one Chief stalked pompously with his velvet sheathed sword carried up over his back. Before all this was over, we noticed several, who had evidently been at Sir Albert Sassoon's ball on the previous night nodding and wagging their heads from side to side. However, everybody wakened up when His Excellency rose and addressed the Rajahs and Chiefs in English, Mr. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary (who with Mr. LePoer Wynne and Captain Henderson divided the harassing work of calling out the names and robing the Chiefs) following with an admirable translation in Hindostanee.

His Excellency the Viceroy rose and said—Rajahs and Chiefs,—You are heartily welcome to this Durbar. On behalf of the Queen I acknowledge with great satisfaction your willing attendance at Bombay, many of you at considerable personal inconvenience, and the hearty assurances which you have given to me of your loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty. It is my determination firmly to maintain the policy which has been directed by Her Majesty to be carried out towards the Princes and Chiefs of India, a policy of which my lamented predecessor, the Earl of Mayo, was so faithful an exponent. Your dignity, your honour, and your independence will be carefully respected, and no unnecessary interference will be exercised in your internal affairs. I am satisfied that you have already received sufficient proofs of the justice and consideration for your best interests which have been shown by Sir Philip Wodehouse to place your full confidence in him. The Political Officers of the Government will be happy on all occasions to give their advice and assistance whenever you may require it in regard to the administration of your states and territories. I highly approve of the manner in which the Chiefs of Kattywar have recently worked together in conjunction with the British officers, and I anticipate considerable advantages from the survey and settlement of the rights of the Grassias and from the establishment of the new Court of Purdhans. I am glad to hear that the settlement of the boundaries of the States under the Rewakanta Agency will shortly be completed. I have observed with pleasure that many among you have been able to acquire at the Rajcote College and in other educational institutions a good knowledge of the English language.

Rajahs and Chiefs,—This Durbar is the first which has been held by a Viceroy in the city of Bombay. A vast concourse of people has been collected together to witness the different ceremonies which have taken place during the past week, and they have pressed forward upon every occasion with the heartiest demonstrations of loyalty to the Queen and good feeling to the British Government. I feel confident that I faithfully express the sentiments with which Her Majesty will receive the account, which it will be my grateful task to lay before her, of the cordial reception with which I have been greeted as her representative, by taking this the most public opportunity that I shall have during my visit to Bombay to express to the people of all ranks and classes who are assembled in this city the thanks of Her Majesty for the loyalty and attachment which they have displayed towards the British Crown. (Applause.)

Pan and utter were now distributed among the Chiefs—another half hour's work—and then the Durbar was broken up. His Excellency had a guard of honour of the 83rd Regiment, and as he passed the men they saluted, the band playing the Queen's anthem and the battery thundering forth another salute.

The following is a list of the Rajahs and Chiefs who were presented. We cannot find room for the names of the host of attendants:—

His Highness Sivajee Chutraputtee Maharaj, Raja of Kolapoor.
His Highness Maharao Shree Mirza Rajay Pragmuljee, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch.
His Highness Mohubut Khanjee, K.C.S.I., Nuwab of Joonaghur.
His Highness Jam Shree Vibhajee, Jam of Nowanuggur.
His Highness Rawul Shree Tukhutsingjee Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur.
His Highness Raj Shree Mansingjee, Rajsaheb of Dhrangdhra.
His Highness Gumbheersingjee, Raja of Rajpeepla.
Alijah Mansingjee, Raja of Barrea.
Alijah Vakutsingjee, Raja of Loonawarra.
Khan Shree Babee Zorawur Khanjee, Nuwab of Ballasinore.
His Excellency Seedee Ibrahim Khan Yakootkhan, Nuwab of Sucheen.
His Excellency Nuwab Seedee Yakootkhan, Chief of Janjeera.
Thakore Saheb Wagjee of Morvee.
Thakore Saheb Bunesingjee of Wankaneer.
Thakore Saheb Soorsungjee of Palitana.
Thakore Saheb Jaysingjee of Dhrole.
Thakore Saheb Jusvuntsingjee of Limree.
Thakore Saheb Bawajee Raj Meramunjee of Rajkote.
Alijah Mulharrao Raja of Jowar.
Luxumon Maharoodra Swamee of Chaful.
Shreeniwas Rowjee, Punt Pruthinidhee of Aund.
Shunkerrao Rao Saheb, Punt Sucheo of Bhore.
Moodhojeeao Janrao, Chief of Folton.
Umrootrao Ramrao Dufay, Chief of Jutt.
Venkutrao Ghorpuray, Raja of Moodhole.
Dhondeerao Chintamon, Chief of Sanglee.
The Honourable Gunputrao Gungadhur, Chief of Meeraj.
Luxumonrao Madhow, Chief of Meeraj (Junior Branch).
Ramchundrarao Gopal, Chief of Jumkhundee.
Chintamonrao Ballasaheb, Son of the Elder Chief of Kootoondwar.
Yogeerao Bapoo Saheb, Son of the Chief of Ramdroog.
Gunputrao Hurrihur, Younger Chief of Kooroundwar.
Hurrihur Rao Dajee Saheb, Son of Venayekrao Keshow, Younger Chief of Kooroondawar.
Raghunathrao Vithul, C.S.I., Chief of Vinchoor.
Madhowrao Vithul Vinchoorkur.
Venayekrao Bhawoo Saheb of Sanglee.
Rajay Sir Dinkurrao.
Toolajee Rajay Bhonslay.
Trimbukrao Ram Poorundhuray.
Syud Hussain-el-Idroos, C.S.I.
Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee.
Abdool Kassim Khan of Savanoor.
Abdool Kurreem Khan of Savanoor.
Abdool Rouf Khan of Savanoor.
Abdool Dilawar Khan of Savanoor.
Prutaprao Gujur.
Khunderao Wiswanath Rastay.
Narayen Anant Mootalik.
Moro Raghoonath Dhumdhuray.
Meer Saheb Alum Khan, of Belhey.
Meer Goolam Baba.
Meer Zoolficar Khan.
Ramchundrarao Gopal Soomunt.
Krustnarao Vithul Vinchoorkur.
Bulwuntrao Eswant Chundrachoor.
Mulharrao Ramchundra Powar.
Narayen Sukharam Furnis.
Narayen Kondi Ramsing.

The general features of the spectacle outside the Durbar tents were nearly the same as on Saturday last with the exception, perhaps, that the crowding of carriages and men in the roads was less dense. It was, however, a spectacle worthy of the occasion that called it forth. From the Queen's statue to the Band-stand, and from Rampart Row to the railway line near the sea-shore, thousands of persons and carriages were collected. From 1 P.M. the tread of pedestrians and the whirl of carriage wheels made the Esplanade a scene of unusual interest and excitement. Taking his stand by the Frere Fountain, a spectator might see the whole of Rampart Row, from Treacher and Company's building to the Mechanics' Institute, lined on both sides with the rank and file of native regiments in the garrison at Bombay. Near the fountain four field guns were posted; then came a large detachment of the Poona Horse; next to them the men of the 26th Regiment N. I., about 300; next, the men of the 21st Regiment N. I., about 350; then some companies of the 17th Regiment; and lastly, closing up to the Band-stand, a detachment of the 19th Regiment. Opposite the main entrance to the Durbar tents, at a short distance to the north of the Band-stand, a detachment of the 83rd European Regiment took up its position, while other detachments of the same regiment surrounded the tents. Each regiment carried its band and colours, under the direction of European officers. Numbers of native spectators had gathered in Treacher and Company's building, the French Bank, the National Bank, Watson's Hotel, and the Mechanics' Institute, and a smaller number in the buildings on the opposite side. In the Mayo Road, between Rotten Row and Frere Town, by which most of the carriages drove up to the Durbar tents, the crowds were very great. The parapets of the unfinished University Buildings and the new Secretariat accommodated a large number of spectators, the majority of whom were Parsee ladies, a company of whom also filled a temporary platform erected in the compound of the Secretariat. The top of Watson's Hotel in the rear afforded a fine, though rather distant, field of vision to several ladies and gentlemen. Carriages proceeded along this road, and after the occupants had alighted, were drawn up *en masse* in the open space to the south of the new Secretariat, the road beyond which was closed by a barrier rope. The Band-stand, which commanded a good view of the main entrance to the tents, was filled by spectators of all classes. Beyond it and on to the sea side, the *coup d'œil* of Victoria Road presented a long array of spectators who obtained a footing on the wall by the foot-path along its entire length from one end to the other near the Church Street railway station. Between this wall and the railway line was drawn up a vast cluster of carriages, five or six deep, which extended along the entire length of the Durbar tents opposite.

Soon after 3 P.M., the carriage of His Excellency the Governor was driven up from the Esplanade Main Road by the Frere Fountain along Rampart Row in the direction of the Mechanics' Institute. The troops presented arms, the bands played the National Anthem, and the carriage passed on by the Band stand to the main entrance of the Durbar tents. The line of sepoys on each side of the road to the north and south of the Mechanics' Institute, then broke up, apparently for the purpose of marching home. Soon, however, they discovered that it was His Excellency the Governor, and not the Viceroy (as they supposed) who had passed them. A European officer rode up at a furious rate and ordered them to reform into line, which was immediately done. A few minutes more, and an open carriage, with the Viceroy and staff, drove up along the same road and passed on, by the route above described, to the Durbar tent.

After the Durbar was over, which was not till 5 P.M., their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor, and their staffs, remained within the tents until half-past 7, to take refreshments and dress for the Byculla Club dinner. They then left by the Victoria road, and passed in their carriages in the direction of Church Street by the new Post Office buildings.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It deserves justly to be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa skill and experience of the suveors, and super-seles every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chico Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

THE sword taken by mistake from Sir Albert Sassoon's Ball has been returned to Sans Souci.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.—Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal left for Surat yesterday morning.

KAIRA.—A correspondent informs us that the dengue fever has entirely disappeared from the Kaira collectorate.

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.—We learn that the young Chiefs of Walls, Jotepoor and Lathee are shortly to join the Rajcoomar College.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.—It is reported that the Governor-General of Goa intends shortly to proceed to Damaun and other places.

DENGUE AT RAJCOTE.—A Rajcote correspondent of a native contemporary states that the dengue fever is still raging at that station.

CHARITY.—A charitable Hindoo woman of Kattywar, Baee Cumreebaee, has contributed Rs. 250 for the erection of a tank on the Wudwan Road for the use of travellers.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a Hindoo girl named Ramee was seriously injured by a bag of rice falling on her at the Carnac Bunder. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—Another reason assigned for the Gaekwar's non-attendance in the Viceroy's Durbar is that his Ranee, who lately give birth to a daughter is sick.

THE LONDON STAR CONCERT COMPANY.—We observe from an advertisement appearing elsewhere that the London Star Concert Company will perform this evening at Morley Hall, Colaba.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee has returned from Baroda. It is said that the Gaekwar has promised Mr. Dadabhoy to subscribe a good sum to the fund of the East India Association.

EDUCATIONAL.—We learn that Mr. Gunputram Goweeshunker, head clerk to Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, N. D., is likely to be appointed Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector between Kaira and Ahmedabad.

KHANDEISH RELIEF FUND.—We observe that the other day a meeting of the principal native residents of Rajcote was held, when a good sum was subscribed for the relief of the sufferers by the late floods in Khandeish.

A WARNING TO BOATMEN.—A Mussulman boatman named Aboo Jan Mahomed was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Tuesday with demanding more than his legal fare for the hire of a boat. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20.

DEFAMATION.—F. D. Nazareth, late a clerk in the office of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, yesterday appeared before Mr. Connon and obtained a summons against one Pedro A. Dias, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co., whom he charged with defamation.

KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.—It is stated that Mr. Grant, of the Bombay Civil Service, who is now Acting Collector of Khandeish, is likely to be appointed Collector of Surat in room of Mr. T. C. Hope, who is likely to be appointed either at Khandeish or Tanna.

THE ADOPTED SON OF THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR.—The other day the wife of Kalooba, the adopted son of H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur, gave birth to a son. The day was set apart as a holiday by the people of Khumballia, and the whole of the town was illuminated.

A SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate of Police, attended at the Jamsetjee Hospital, and took the deposition of one Vulleebhoy Chandabhoy, who was run over by a carriage at the Arthur Crawford Markets on Saturday.

VISIT TO MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY BY TWO NATIVE RAJAHS.—On Monday afternoon His Highness the Nawab of Sucheen and the Chief of Koorundwar visited Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy at his bungalow in Breach Candy Road. They were well received by Mr. Byramjee.

THE GOVERNOR OF DAMAUN.—A correspondent of a vernacular contemporary states that the Governor of Damaun intends to adopt legal proceedings against a local paper for writing something against him with reference to Mr. Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, who is now at Damaun.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Memonwada on the body of a Mussulman girl, aged about four years, named Inam. The jury found that the girl's death was caused by the fracture of the skull, the result of her having been accidentally knocked down by a horse.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—Thomas McPherson, a European, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—On Monday night last some quarrel ensued between two fishermen residing at Mahim, named respectively Narayen Keshow and Bullia Atwar, when the latter assaulted the former in a most brutal manner with a heavy stick. Narayen was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—We are glad to hear that the gentlemen amateurs of this Society are preparing a short series of representations in conjunction with three well-known professionals just arrived here, and have also secured the valuable services of Mrs. Williamson, whose acting made so favourable an impression when she was last here. We hope the Bombay public will come forward and encourage this Society in their laudable efforts to amuse our proverbial dulness.

ADDITIONAL MAIL FOR ZANZIBAR.—The P. and O. steamer Australia, which leaves Bombay on the 25th with the Overland Mails, will also take letters for Zanzibar, to be forwarded by the steamer Punjab, which will not leave Aden until 5th December next. Letters sent by the above opportunity must be fully prepaid the Colonial rates of postage, viz.:

	Rs.	a.	p.
When not exceeding ½ oz.	0	4	0
When exceeding ½ oz. but under 1 oz.	0	8	0
NEWSPAPES.			
When not exceeding in weight 4 oz.	0	2	0

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—It will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns that the above company, under the very satisfactory superintendence of Mr. C. S. Nazir, give a performance this evening, at the grant Road Theatre, under the patronage of the Thakore of Bhownuggur. Tomorrow night, under the patronage of the Maharajah of Travancore, the company give at the same theatre a performance in English of the "Robber of the Rhine" and "Hunting a Turtle."

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.—Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions, the Advocate-General applied to Mr. Justice Gibbs to exempt Mr. LeMesurier, Agent of the G. I. P., Mr. Keily, Traffic Manager, and Mr. Hawkins, Locomotive Superintendent, from attendance on the jury, on which they had been summoned, as their presence was necessary to carry out the arrangements consequent on the expected departure of the Viceroy for Poona, and also for the correct working of the line. His Lordship granted the application.

SIR ALBERT SASSOON'S BALL.—Two things we should like to mention with reference to the ball on Tuesday night—one the refreshment-providing, and the other the police arrangements. Mr. Smith proved himself a worthy successor to Mr. Hammond, and his liquors—everything in fact that he catered for—were highly spoken of by every person who attended the ball. When it is remembered that 1,500 gharries had to be disposed of, it will be admitted that the duties of the police were very onerous. We therefore must compliment Mr. Souter, Mr. Vincent, and Mr. Superintendent Crummy (but especially the last, upon whom most of the heavy work fell) for the admirable way they kept order among such a host of wheels and native coachmen.

RELEASE OF A CONVICT.—It will be remembered that about four years ago a Parsee youth, named Merwanjee Nowrojee Miwalla, who was a cashier in the Kurrachee branch of the Punjab Bank, was convicted of forgery and cheating in respect of a hoondie for five thousand rupees, and sentenced to seven years and nine months' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court of Kurrachee. During his incarceration he behaved so well, that he was appointed a supervisor of his fellow inmates. While in the execution of his duty he was twice assaulted by the other prisoners; and on one occasion so seriously, that his life was despaired of. But by the skilful treatment of the convict by the surgeon of the jail, he was restored to health. But the general effect of the assaults upon his body was unfortunately permanent, and the injury caused to his head seemed to have affected his sight. In consideration of his services, two years of his term of imprisonment were remitted by order of Government; and by way of a change of air, he was transferred to the Bombay House of Correction, where, however, he did not improve in health, and it was, moreover, feared that he would lose the use of his sight. Dr. Partridge, Surgeon of the House of Correction, having certified that if the prisoner was detained any longer he would lose his sight, and the committee of the House having recommended the immediate release of the convict, His Excellency the Governor in Council ordered the immediate release of the prisoner. Merwanjee was accordingly yesterday released from imprisonment.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO POONA.—We have the pleasure to announce that the Viceroy will leave Bombay by a special train on Friday morning, the 22nd instant, arriving here precisely at 5-30 P.M. (Madras time) or 5 P.M. local time. It has been resolved by His Excellency to alight at Poona, and not at Kirkee, and thence to proceed to Government House, Gunnesh Khind. Great preparations are therefore set on foot by the Railway authorities to decorate the Poona station in as tasteful and elegant a manner as possible. Raised seats are in course of erection for the accommodation of the few select spectators who are fortunate enough to gain admission to the railway platform. One hundred visitors, exclusive of the military in attendance, are to be admitted, and tickets of admission may be had on application to Mr. Oliphant, our esteemed Collector and Magistrate. The sight will be well worth seeing, and we feel sure that when the present energetic Acting Traffic Manager takes the business in hand, and leaves the carrying out of his plans in such good hands as those of Mr. Sutherland, the appearance of the station will be tasteful, elegant, and altogether worthy of the great occasion.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—21st NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

642-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jacob Jamal v. Joosub Hajee Gunney—No appearance.

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

53-72—C. Tyabjee—Lullobhoy Hurgovind v. Bai Ambavaheo and others—Leathes and Crawford.

296-71—Dallas and Lynch—Aveychuldass Chugondass v. Nurrotumdass Jethabhoy—Leathes and Crawford.

90-71—Menisty and Fletcher—Coostua Currsee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SUMMARY SUITS.

602-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Haroon Hajee Adum v. Ruttonjee Eduljee—No appearance.

611-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Adum Sedick v. Ruttonjee Eduljee—No appearance.

613-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Abdool Curcem Cadre v. Ruttonjee Eduljee—No appearance.

MOTION ON CROWN SIDE.—(Part heard.)

For Investigation.

Dr. Dallas (for pauper) Narayen Sukharam v. Chintamun Purshotum.

LONG CAUSES.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogurchund Sewdass and another v. Heralall Shigramjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

5-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Cumalsey Premjee v. Tulsookchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithal Mooljee and others v. Govindrao Hirjee Patell—Thacker and Chalk.

407-72—Dr. Dallas for pauper—Sutvabhamabai, widow, v. Bai Navivou, widow—Thacker and Chalk.

745-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Khatao Ludha v. Cursondas Nessey and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile; Jefferson and Payne; and Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Ruttonjee Manockjee Jewajee, deceased,—Cooverbai and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey v. Manchbai and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley (part heard).

In the goods of Syed Hoosein Allisahib Coodree, deceased,—Syed Ahmedsahib Chodree—Macfarlane and Skipsey v. Secundrabai—C. Tyabjee.

SHIPPING ITEM.

THE s.s. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived yesterday from Kutch (17th Nov.) with a general cargo and 108 deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		NOVEMBER.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
3 9 m	4 0		9 14 m	1 3
3 37 a	1 4	Thursday..... 21	8 50 a	3 8
3 53 m	3 5		10 0 m	1 0
4 31 a	0 10		9 38 a	2 10
4 42 m	2 11	Friday 22	11 12 m	1 1
4 47 a	0 8		10 47 a	2 3
5 45 m	2 11		.....	.....
5 21 a	1 0	Saturday..... 23	0 31 a	1 9
6 46 m	3 0		0 13 m	1 9
7 39 a	1 10	Sunday 24	1 27 a	3 0
7 45 m	3 5		1 34 m	1 10
8 44 a	2 10	Monday..... 25	2 22 a	4 0
8 38 m	3 10		2 30 m	2 8
9 33 a	4 4	Tuesday..... 26	3 4 a	5 0
		Wednesday ... 27		

Moon—Last Quarter, 23rd, 10h 35m. A.M.

REPLY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,—I accept with pleasure, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, the assurance of your devoted loyalty and allegiance to the British Crown. You rightly interpret my desire in visiting the different parts of India to make myself acquainted with the views and opinions entertained by the natives of India as well as those of the officers of Government, and am therefore glad to receive the expression of your opinion upon several matters of importance. Although the subjects to which you have referred cannot adequately be dealt with within the limits of the reply to an address, I will make a few remarks with reference to them. You advert to the fact that no regulations have as yet been made by the Government of India under the provisions of the 33 Vic., chap. III, for the purpose of affording "additional facilities for the employment of natives of India of proved merit and ability in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India." I am glad to be able to inform you that these regulations are now under the consideration of the Government of India, and that we hope very shortly to submit them for the approval of Her Majesty's Government at home as required by the Act. So far as I can gather from your address, it appears to me that you consider that the intentions of the Act of Parliament and of Her Majesty's gracious Proclamation, to which you also refer, would be best carried out by the admission of natives of India to the Covenanted Civil Service by means of competitive examinations to be held in India. Much has been said by men whose opinions are of great weight against any system of open competition as the only means of admission into the public service, but I am of opinion that the system is probably the best which could be devised to suit the circumstances and conditions of society in England. It seems to me, however, without depreciating the value of high education, that a mere test of intellectual capacity at an early age is not suited under the present conditions of India to form the sole test of the fitness of natives for employment in offices of importance. Competitive examinations, therefore, in my opinion, would not adequately fulfil the intentions of the Act of Parliament. Of one thing, however, you may rest assured, and that is, that in forming our conclusions the Government of India will recognize to the fullest extent the desirability of gradually extending the employment of natives of India in several important branches of the public service. You have briefly alluded to the financial condition of India and to your desire that some remission of taxation should take place. I have recently invited from all parts of Her Majesty's dominions in India expressions of opinion upon the subject of the incidents of taxation. The answers have not yet been received. It would be premature, therefore, in me, at the present time, to express my opinion upon the future financial policy which will be adopted, for I desire in this, as in other questions relating to the Government of India, carefully to weigh the opinions of those who are best informed upon the subject, before arriving at a conclusion, but you may rely upon my determination to carry out all economies which can properly be introduced into the military and other branches of the public service, and I confidently expect that in the financial arrangements for next year we shall be able to make some reduction in the public burdens. I beg to thank you very sincerely in conclusion for your kind expressions to myself personally.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO THE SCHOOL OF ART.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY visited the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, situated on the Esplanade, yesterday morning about 8 o'clock. His Excellency's carriage, with a number of his sowars as

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE BENGAL POLICE.—The memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to reserve the appointments in the Bengal Civil Constabulary for officers who have been trained in the service and belonged to it, has been signed by some thirty or forty officers of high standing in the service, and will probably be signed by as many more as it will be possible to reach from Calcutta before the memorial is presented. We wish the memorialists every success. —*Indian Daily News.*

THE members of the Tent Club will hardly believe that last week a party started from Barrackpore on elephants to *shoot* pigs at Sodpur. As a further protection against these infuriated and dangerous animals, they were accompanied by a guard of sepoys armed with muskets and bayonets. The next time they go out, the party had better take one of the trained nurses from the hospital with them in case of accidents.—*Englishman.*

THERE are, it seems, certain Hindoo pagodas in the Madras Presidency which are maintained from the revenues of lands assigned by Government. It appears that the said revenues are sometimes appropriated, in certain instances, for the private use of the priests, under whose management the pagodas are placed. The Supreme Government, at the instance of the local Government, has ruled that in future non-transferable notes on the treasuries should be granted for the maintenance of the said pagodas, instead of the assignment of lands for the purpose.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—*Main Line.*—Earnings week ending 9th November 1872, £44,555-10-2. Corresponding week last year, £52,751-13-7. Decrease, £8,196-3-5. From 1st July 1872 to 9th November 1872, £637,408-17-1. From 1st July 1871 to 11th November 1871, £647,526-13-9. Decrease, £10,117-16-8. Miles open week ending 9th November 1872, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,280. Per mile open week ending 9th November 1872, £34-16-2. Corresponding week last year, £41-4-3. Decrease, £6-8-1.—*Jubbulpore Line.*—Earnings week ending 9th November 1872, £2,824-17-6. Corresponding week last year, £3,964-1-11. Decrease, £1,139-4-5. From 1st July 1872 to 9th November 1872, £34,933-18-11. From 1st July 1871 to 11th October 1871, £35,857-2-11. Decrease, £923-4-0. Miles open week ending 9th November 1872, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 9th November 1872, £12-12-9. Corresponding week last year, £17-15-6. Decrease, £5-2-9.

THE *Indian Daily News* writes of the new steam fire engine—"This engine, which for the hundred and fiftieth time, at least, since its arrival has been put into practice, was yesterday morning for the same purpose taken to the Dhurrumtollah tank, and to the disappointment of the ladies and gentlemen who had looked on in eager expectation of seeing a "beautiful and joyous" flow of water, a very poor display was the result! From some cause or another the engine refused to work and the spectators left in disgust. The engine was ultimately taken back to the police compound, and after some minutes' "doctoring" set to work, but very unsatisfactorily. The Deputy Commissioner more than once yesterday repaired to the engine-shed and had explained to him, by the "amateur" engineer, the whys and wherefores of the stoppage, and the requisites for making it perfect. The result is not known; but as we stated before, unless a competent and practical engineer is appointed, these experiments are likely to be attended with dangerous if not fatal consequences."

***The Punjab could perhaps be induced to lend Lieut Crompton of the Rifles, so successful with Thomson's intractable traction engine.—ED. *B. G.*

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC TRIUMPH.

THANKS to the courtesy of Mr. C. W. Lundy, the local Superintendent of the new Company in Madras, we were on Friday permitted to be present while various congratulatory messages were passing under our inhospitable shores between Australia, London, New York and San Francisco. Friday, it may be remarked, was observed at Adelaide as a general holiday in celebration of the opening of the telegraph, and at 7-30 in the evening the Governor and all the leading men in the Colony sat down to a public dinner in honour of the event. It was from this festive board that the messages were dispatched. We reached the Madras Telegraph Office at about quarter to 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, just as the proceedings at Adelaide were about to commence. The order had of course gone from one end of the world to the other to "clear the line," and everything was in readiness to receive and forward the messages with the utmost possible expedition. A glance at an abnormal office clock was enough to raise a momentary doubt as to whether an unusual proximity to the electric current had not wicked us in some mysterious way beyond the limits of the local Municipality. One set of hands marked 7 o'clock, or Singapore time; another a few minutes past five, or Madras time. So it was satisfactory to find, on calm reflection, that Madras was not after all living too fast. In one corner of the room was a large box, which unprofessional innocence might pardonably have associated with the domestic supply of ice, but which contained we don't know how many yards of coiled wire through which the messages flashed into the receiving instrument on the top of a table. While puzzling over this problem, which seemed to bear a remarkable resemblance to a conjuror's trick, we were startled with a sudden observation from a gentleman at Singapore, 1,810 miles away, who informs us just as easily as if he had been on the other side of the street, that the messages have left Adelaide and will be sent on in a twinkling. Another brief pause and then there is another remark showing some annoyance at Singapore, because those Dutch lines across the island of Sumatra are working very badly. A few minutes more however, and the signaller with his eye on the instrument begins to spell out M-a-y-o-r o-f A-d-e-l-a-i-d-e t-o M-a-y-o-r o-f S-a-n F-r-a-n-c-i-s-c-o. A writer close by takes down the message, merely a formal congratulation on the completion of the telegraph, as the signaller spells it out. Immediately this is done, the message is handed into the next room, where the signallers of the Government Telegraph Department are ready to send it across to Bombay. From Bombay it was flashed to Suez; thence to Malta; thence to Falmouth; thence to Valencia in Ireland; thence to Newfoundland and New York; and thence to San Francisco,—a total journey of about 18,000 miles. We have not yet heard at what hour it reached its destination; but as the lines were all clear, there can be no doubt it travelled with great rapidity. A few minutes afterwards came a message from the Mayor of Adelaide to the Mayor of New York, then one from Mr. Todd, who has made the line across Australia to Mr. Pender's Company in London. Several more messages were to follow, among others one to the President of the United States, and one to Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The signallers must have been hard at work all night in forwarding the return messages, for a large celebration dinner was to be given last night in London, at which the congratulations from Australia were to be reciprocated. The messages were to leave London at 10-30 P.M. The equivalent of that hour in Madras was 3-54, and in Adelaide 7-40, on Saturday morning. It is obvious therefore that if the gay and festive gathering at Adelaide on Friday night waited for the return congratulations from London and elsewhere, they must in body as well as spirit, have determined that they wouldn't "go home till morning."—*Madras Mail.*

THE COOLIE TRADE AT MACAO.

A CERTAIN Mr. P. G. Mesnier, dating from Macao, sends a letter to the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 23th August, criticising, in no gentle temper, the article which appeared in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 10th August on the subject of the Maria Luz. An old humorous rule of barristers whose case is bad bids them abuse the opponent's attorney, and Mr. Mesnier in an evil moment has resorted to this line of conduct, imagining, we suppose, that such a method of procedure will serve his turn. We have before us the papers presented to Parliament containing the correspondence respecting the emigration of Chinese coolies from Macao—a trade characterized by Mr. Doria, the English Envoy at Lisbon, in his despatch to the Marquis D'Avila, as "this nefarious traffic in human beings." It is impossible within reasonable limits to give a full *precis* of this correspondence, but in justification of the warmth we have manifested on the whole subject, we shall present our readers with a few of its most salient points.

It opens with a letter from the Acting Governor of Hongkong, giving an account of the destruction by fire of the Don Juan (formerly known as the Dolores Ugarte) in which 500 out of 650 coolies on board were burnt or suffocated on the deck to which they were confined, and from which egress was closed by iron barriers. General Whitfield admits that there are grounds for believing that exertions are used by the Portuguese authorities to give to the emigration that freedom which can alone justify its maintenance, and elsewhere it is shown that Admiral DaSouza, the present Governor of Macao, has done much of late to improve the system. But General Whitfield adds that there is no reason whatever to doubt that a large number of coolies are deceived by their countrymen through whose agency they are collected, and that they are intimidated into giving such answers to the inquiries made by the authorities as are calculated to deceive them. This letter is followed by a statement made at the Magistracy of Hongkong by one Wong Afaht, who shows how he was entrapped into a barracoon at Macao, and when asked whether he had any complaint to make, confessed that he dared not make it because he was threatened with gaol in case of such an avowal. He was one of the wretched cargo of the Don Juan, and sketches the hideous story of her destruction by fire, with all the horrors of the locked gratings, the suffocation, trampling to death, and drowning of her human cargo. Three other Chinese tell the same story of being entrapped into barracoons, of being asked whether they were willing to go abroad, but of all answering in the affirmative under stress of intimidation. Albert Herker, an Austrian seaman on board the Don Juan, next gives evidence. Twenty men were ironed together, two by two, and others were brought up to see them as warnings. Early in the morning of the fire an outbreak occurred among the coolies, when the hatches were closed and the captain ordered the crew to fire downwards and forwards on them through the gratings. The fire broke out immediately afterwards.

All these facts are brought by Lord Granville to Mr. Doria's notice with instructions to him "to urge the Portuguese Government in the strongest manner, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to take efficient measures to repress, or at least to regulate, a system of traffic which inflicts such misery upon unoffending persons, and which must be so utterly repugnant to the feelings of justice and humanity of the Portuguese nation." In answer to Mr. Doria's representations the Marquis D'Avila writes rather a bitter letter, stating that the Chinese emigration carried on from Hongkong was worse than that from Macao, and politely insinuating that a recent judgment delivered from the Bench at Hongkong *apropos* of this subject, "was evidently intended to stop the emigration from Macao *alone*." A little further on we have another Portuguese document, written with fine rhetoric and passion, and which, if Mr. Mesnier wishes to know the kind of figure he cuts in his letter, he would do well to read. It says that "the British Judge impugned the extradition of a guilty coolie on the ground that the coolies at Macao were forced to embark, that they were not cognizant of the act they committed, &c., &c. In that sentence the said Magistrate not only censured the Portuguese laws, but he also attacked with the greatest animosity the emigration from Macao, to which he has been a bitter enemy, as well as the journal *Daily Press* which advocates the same principles. He (the Judge) was not ashamed to publish that the object of that sentence and that his intention was to put an end to the emigration from the port of Macao." Among other things the document shows that 169 brokers at Macao had been punished for having entered the Superintendent's office as false emigrants for the pupose of entering coolies to ship. Anywhere else it might have been supposed that this large amount of punishment naturally implied a large amount of unpunished crime of the same kind. But Mr. Mesnier is not the monopolist of the inverting mental process we have spoken of.

Then comes a despatch from the Governor of Hongkong to Lord Kimberley forwarding "detailed, fresh, and accurate refutations of the assertions contained in the Portuguese Minister's despatch, "and charging the Portuguese Government with "inexcusable misstatements," amongst others, that the emigration by the Pacific Mail Company's steamer from Hongkong to San Francisco is of the same character as that from Macao and Peru. The correspondence is closed with a letter showing the peculiar features which make the emigration from Macao so objectionable, and concluding with these words:—"The regulations under which emigration from Hongkong may be conducted will be found in Sir R. MacDonnell's despatch of the 19th July, 1869. As, however, emigration from Hongkong to any but British colonies has been forbidden, and as emigrants cannot be collected for those colonies in China without the employment of native agents, which is not allowed, emigration from Hongkong is for the present at an end."

We must address a parting word to Mr. Mesnier whom his fellow-citizens may thank for his special exposure of their favourite trade. If he is so indiscreet as to appear as its apologist, he should avoid all moral reflections about others. He should avoid ill-bred personal abuse, which damages even a good case, and covers the defender of a bad one with peculiar disgrace. And lastly, he should take a more modest measure of himself, try to get his distorted vision corrected, and give up the hopeless task of white-washing the Ethiopian, and trying to scrub the spots off the leopard.

THE ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE AMERICA.

(*Japan Mail*, Oct. 1.)

THE opinion of the Court of Enquiry, after a most patient investigation of all the facts connected with the affair, is as follows:—

"That from that time the supply through this one line of hose was full and continued to pour through it until the ship was abandoned. To our mind this fact proves the fire pumps and supply pipe of the vessel to have been in good working order, and the presence of water for a few moments through one line of hose in the cabin is proof that steam was so low in the donkey-boiler that when turned on it supplied one stream for a very few minutes only, and then fell so low as to be useless, until just before the ship was abandoned.

"We are of opinion that the long time which elapsed before even this one stream was started denotes great want of preparation or great tardiness in the engineer's department, and we entertain no doubts that had steam to the amount of twenty pounds or more been on in the donkey-boiler, at the time the alarm was given, the fires under that boiler in proper condition, and proper expedition used in getting the fire pumps at work, the fire might have been extinguished and the ship saved."

In this opinion we fear that we must coincide. We are most anxious that in these remarks we should do no injustice to the Chief Engineer, Mr. Graham—who has been twenty-two years in the service of the company—or to his assistants; but the fact remains that with the engineer's department alone rests the *onus* of the deficient supply of water; whether or not it is to be held responsible for the loss of the ship, as maintained in the judgment, is another matter. Mr. Graham maintained that he had carried out the instructions of the company, and that everything had been done in his department in accordance with long usage; and upon his evidence of custom we think some reliance should be placed. But first let us look at the instructions of the company. Under the head of "General Regulations," Rule 21, the following "precautions against fire in port" are to be found:—

"When in port, except in Benicia, steam must be kept at all times to work the fire-engine, with hose properly attached, &c. At night, the first officer must see that every precaution against fire be taken; that a good watch is kept on deck; that the engine-room has a light in it, and one of the engineer's crew on watch there; that no small packages of cargo are allowed to lie on deck, and that the holds and baggage-rooms are properly secured; that no boats leave the ship or remain on shore after 9 P.M., without the captain's permission."

GIBRALTAR.

(*The Times.*)

A SPANISH Deputy is reported to have presented a petition in the Cortes praying the Government to commence negotiations with Great Britain for the cession of Gibraltar to Spain. A few weeks since we were told that other Spanish Deputies had collected the opinions of certain publicists and jurists of Southern Europe on the propriety of our continuing to hold the northern Pillar of Hercules. There is something eminently characteristic in the course thus said to have been taken within and outside the Cortes. Spain is a country to be understood only by remembering that a large leisure is the one constant characteristic of life, whether it be social, industrial, or political. We all remember Lord Dudley's reason for liking the Peninsula. "God made the country, and man made the town," wrote Cowper, and the charm of Spain, according to Lord Dudley, was that so much of its land, instead of being absorbed by agriculture, had been kept by its Maker in His own hands. Life is not driven to such extremes and shifts there as in less favoured countries. It is the same in social intercourse. A Spaniard is never so stinted in time that he can cease to be ceremonious. His compliments have a semi-Oriental gravity and breadth, and are uttered with a flowing rotundity which irresistibly suggests the influence of the Moorish occupation. And it is so, also, in politics. There is an insurrection at Ferrol. What matters? A trifle like an insurrection in the principal arsenal of the kingdom cannot interfere with the delivery of a set speech which has been prepared on the abstract question of the proper form of government to be adopted by the Latin nations. A project for compounding the arrears of unpaid interest due to foreign creditors is put forward by the Finance Minister, and this confession of insolvency is deemed no inappropriate moment for urging the redemption of Gibraltar from foreign occupancy.

We should be the last to recommend Spanish Deputies to cease thinking of recovering Gibraltar from British possession, and for this reason—the recommendation would be useless. The subject is one of the commonplaces of Spanish eloquence, and, whatever we may say, it will continue to remain the theme of many an oration. What we have to say upon this view of the question is short and simple. Gibraltar cannot be given up. It is too strong, and Spain is too weak, for us to dream of it. In spite of all the improvements of gunnery and the inventions of floating batteries, Gibraltar remains impregnable. It is the strongest place upon the earth. Nothing can command it, and its batteries are so placed that nothing could approach it. We might, of course, destroy our batteries on evacuating it, as we destroyed the outlying batteries at Corfu; but the Rock cannot be destroyed, and its natural strength is such that it could always be made in a very short time a position of offence in itself unassailable. As the Rock exists, we are forced to stand by it. If the earth were to open and swallow it up—and geologists say it is of volcanic origin—a political difficulty might be removed at the cost of a blow to the existing generation, but in the absence of this contingency the offence of our possession must remain unabated. But there is another view of the question. We could not relinquish such a tower of strength to a Power too feeble to undertake the responsibility of its guardianship, and stray Spaniards may continue to fume and declaim about it if they be so advised; but we can do what in us lies to render our possession of the Rock a cause of as little offence as possible to the Spanish Government. It would almost seem as if the system now in vogue were devised with an object the very reverse of this—that is to say, to make our occupation of Gibraltar as annoying as possible to Spain. Gibraltar is not merely a strong citadel and watch post at the mouth of the Mediterranean; it is a smuggling station, mean and paltry in its gains, while to Spain vexatious and costly. The old trade theories which Lord Chatham favoured seem to have been maintained at Gibraltar by oversight and through ignorance rather than by design. Everything is apparently designed so as to make Gibraltar the *entrepôt* whence goods may be smuggled across to Spain at every opportunity. Take a single example, perhaps the most striking, but still fairly characteristic of the rest of the system. The importation and manufacture of tobacco in Gibraltar are absolutely free. We do not know that this can be said of any other part of the world; it certainly cannot be said of any other part of Europe, or of any of the countries and colonies settled by Europeans. Why does Gibraltar possess this singular immunity? It has been preserved because it exists; but there can be no doubt that it was originally established in order that Gibraltar might be the mart for smuggling tobacco into Spain. The result is that Gibraltar may be described as a vast tobacco store. Every other house is a tobacco warehouse. If you pass an open doorway and see people at work within, for a certainty they are making cigars or cutting up tobacco and rolling up cigarettes. The ways by which the tobacco gets into Spain are innumerable. There are guardacostas and cruisers on the look-out; but if the virtue of the guardacostas is proof against the constant temptations to connivance presented to them, they are much maligned. The truth is that everybody who comes and goes is more or less a smuggler. The Spaniards smoke more habitually than any other nation of Europe, the Germans not excepted, and the market is constantly active. The man who brings vegetables and fruit across the Lines, or fish across the Bay, to supply the inhabitants of the Rock, carries back a good part of the price of his produce in tobacco. A beggar whose rags seem scarcely to hold together has tobacco wrapped up among his tatters. The flowing sash of the Andalusian is an elastic pouch; the cap of the Gitano is a storehouse. Infinite ingenuity is spent in stowing away the contraband article. And what is thus done on a small scale is done also on a larger scale. There is scarcely a cove between Tarifa and Malaga which is not the landing place of fisher smugglers, whence cargoes are run up the mountains and conveyed on mules into the interior.

It may be owned that we are not bound by our occupation of Gibraltar to bolster up the revenue system of Spain, but it is an unjustifiable abuse of our position to make the place a nest of smugglers, causing annoyance and expense to the Spanish Government. It is unjustifiable, and it is unwise. When Charles III. rebuilt Algeciras, on the other side of the Bay, a century since, as a station whence to watch Gibraltar, our great-grandfathers resented the act as particularly offensive and improper. We have got a long way beyond this feeling. We no longer pretend to think that the Spanish Government is not amply justified in holding its own against us, and in counteracting the foreign possession of Gibraltar as much as it can. We are even ready to admit that the offence, if any, lies in our being there, and that it becomes us to remove all unnecessary aggravations of this necessary stumbling-block. Yet our acts are not in unison with our words. The effect of making Gibraltar a free port is to add to the charge of the Preventive Service of Spain at the very moment that the revenues of the country are lessened, and scarcely a month passes without some complaint and counter complaint of vessels chased into British waters, and of the legality of the capture of some smack pretending to be bound on an innocent voyage to Algeciras, though strangely out of its course for that destination. And for whose benefit are these absurd regulations, so well calculated to encourage smuggling, maintained? The inhabitants of Gibraltar who live upon the trade are a class which deserves little consideration and no sympathy. The system under which they flourish does, indeed, exist simply because it has never been looked into, but directly its character is exposed it is seen to be indefensible. We trust it will be speedily reformed. If we cannot—as we cannot—relinquish Gibraltar from our own safe keeping, we may at least take care that Spain suffers nothing more by our possession of it than the injury done to the susceptibilities of the few citizens whose wide leisure is devoted to political declamation and that we do not add material losses and annoyance to recal the memory of an anomaly which is otherwise always on the point of being forgotten.

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